

WILSON ASKS EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PEACE REPLY

Clémenceau Also Says He Can't Escape War Responsibility.

Old Tiger of France Replies to Arguments Set Forth by Brockdorff-Rantzau, Head of German Delegation, as to Reparation.

Paris, May 21.—(A. P.)—It is too late for Germany to seek to deny both the aggression in the war and her responsibility for it. This declaration is made by Premier Clémenceau as president of the peace conference, in replying to the German note on reparations, the text of which, with the reply, was made public last night.

The argument put forth by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau was that Germany did not start a war of aggression, that the German people were convinced they fought a defensive war, and that the present German government cannot be held responsible for "faults" of the former German government.

Premier Clémenceau takes up the points made by the German delegation and declares the German government last November made no protest against the charge in a note of Secretary Lansing that Germany was the aggressor. The president of the conference points out further that Germany made the French government of 1871 and the Russian government of 1917 responsible for the acts of the imperial regimes in France and Russia.

FATE UNKNOWN.

Like Gustave Hamel, another pioneer flier, the fate of Harry G. Hawker and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who fell somewhere in the Atlantic while attempting to fly to Ireland, probably will never be known. Hamel in 1918 tried to fly across the English channel, a feat now performed every day. He was never heard from after he started.

WILSON TO MAKE NO CONCESSIONS

Big Five Consider Recommendations for Certain Changes in Treaty.

SO THAT HUN MAY SIGN

German Will Have Reply Ready Thursday if Allies Refuse More Time.

Paris, May 21.—(U. N. S.)—President Wilson, Lloyd George and members of the big five met this morning and considered recommendations for certain changes in the peace treaty, which will make it more acceptable to the German government.

The recommendations were made by the French economic experts and were submitted by Premier Clémenceau. They had to do with the demands for reparation made by the allies and objected to by the Germans. The modifications were designed to make it easier for Germany to meet the conditions regarding indemnities imposed by the allies.

These suggestions for changes were made following receipt of reports from secret sources that chances that the present German government would sign the treaty would be greatly increased if certain modifications were made. It is expected that the recommendations will be adopted.

Finishing Touches.

The Germans are hurrying the completion of time, the big five in anticipation of a possible adverse reply from the allies to their request for more time a day have been in readiness to move.

The arguments of the big five will again consider the German counter-proposals immediately and may have their reply Saturday or Monday. The issue will then be joined and the Germans will have to decide whether to sign the peace treaty or renew hostilities.

Elaborate preparations for an airight economic blockade of Germany, which would make it impossible for Germany to obtain food and other necessities, have been completed. Not a single consignment of provisions will be permitted to enter while the allied armies advance and occupy various strategic centers.

However, the official statement is confident that the minor concessions to be made Germany will be signed by the German government as a pretext for signing.

Attitudes Unchanged.

Following the conference of the president with other members of the American peace delegation at the Hotel Crillon, last yesterday, it was stated that President Wilson's attitude regarding Germany is unchanged. The president, along with the other American envoys, feels that Germany will sign, is not considering any concessions whatsoever.

It is now understood that President Wilson will remain in France until both the German and the American treaties are signed.

The president has drafted a reply to the Irish-American request regarding passports for Prof. De Valera, president of the Sinn Féin organization, who has been given a passport by Secretary Lansing for presentation of the passport which will probably be made tomorrow.

REGARDS IT UNFORTUNATE

Prohibition Leader Says Recommendation Does Not Represent Wishes

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of so much of the wartime prohibition act as to apply to beer and wine is most unfortunate. J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, who is a candidate for president of the United States on the prohibition ticket, declared today in speaking of the repeal of the act that it would be a national prohibition act and that the present congress would repeal any action of the act.

Up by Dawn, "Timing Up" Motors

Ponta Delgada, May 21.—(A. P.)—Engine trouble caused the postponement of the flight of the NC-4 from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, which it had been planned to start at daybreak today. The crew boarded the plane two hours before sunrise and left by the motor.

After making three unsuccessful attempts to take off with one engine functioning improperly, Lieut. Commander A. C. Read decided it was too late to attempt the flight this morning in order to take off in time to make the flight.

NC-4 WILL NOT HOP OFF TODAY

Ponta Delgada-Lisbon Flight Delayed—Engine Not Functioning Properly.

NO HOPE FOR HAWKER

Safety of NC-3 an Encouragement, but Odds Against British Birdman.

Washington, May 21.—The NC-4 will be unable to hop off from Ponta Delgada for the coast of Portugal today.

The navy department at 7:23 today received a message from Admiral Jackson stating that one of the engines of the plane, which had been expected to start the fourth leg of its transatlantic flight today, was not functioning properly. The necessary adjustment would keep Commander Read at Ponta Delgada throughout the day, it was stated.

Rebuilding Machine.

St. Johns, N. F., May 21.—The skeleton of Frederick R. Raynham's aircraft, a thing of frail appearance, was being repaired by the British fliers, who were set up in a repair shop today to be reassembled. Capt. W. F. Morgan indicated he would not fly with Raynham in the attempt to win fame for which the machine is being rebuilt. He said when he recovered from his injuries he would start an independent flight for the British fliers.

Postponement Imperative.

London, May 21.—(A. P.)—The American navy's new NC-4 will not start for Lisbon from Ponta Delgada today, according to a wireless dispatch received here by American fliers. The engine of the NC-3 after being so long on the water had been a source of encouragement, but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grieve machine, which was set up in a repair shop today, is a source of encouragement, but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grieve machine, which was set up in a repair shop today, is a source of encouragement.

Rantzau Satisfied Scheidemann Cabinet Indorses His Position.

DATE AGAIN POSTPONED

Allies May Give German Proposals Consideration—Participation of Turkey Discussed.

(By Telegraph From the New York World, Copyrighted.)

Paris, May 21.—Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau returned from Spa quietly but determined not to sign the allies' terms in their present form. His talk with Finance Minister Dernburg, at Spa, evidently satisfied him that the Scheidemann cabinet heartily indorses the position he has taken.

"To accept the conditions which the allies have formulated, is to commit a national harikari," remarked to the members of his allied liaison officers.

The general impression which one gathers about the German headquarters today is that the German delegation has been asked to accept a position which is committed to a definite, all but impossible, disastrous course of action.

French officials admit that the date for the signature of the peace treaty is being postponed. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, they say, brought back voluminous counter-proposals to the treaty which will be delivered Thursday. It is anticipated that the allies may consider it necessary to give these proposals from eight days to three weeks consideration. When the allies deliver their answer the Germans will be directed to sign the treaty forthwith. If they refuse, it will mean that the armistice is at an end. It is impossible, therefore, to set the exact date for the signature.

The partition of the Turkish empire, mainly to satisfy Russo-Greek ambitions, is being reconsidered again by the Big Four. The French say they will lose by any partition, as their important and widespread interests throughout Asia Minor must suffer.

Secretary of State Lansing has presented the letter of the Irish-American delegates to President Wilson. As is already known, Messrs. Michael F. Ryan, Edward P. Dunne and Frank P. Walsh asked Mr. Lansing to use his good offices to procure the necessary government safe conduct from Dublin to Paris for the "elected representatives" of the people of Ireland, so they may present the claims of Ireland for international recognition as a republic.

ON LODGE'S COMMITTEE

Organization Complete—Progressive Republican Leader Lodges on Committee, which will select representatives to the peace conference.

Washington, May 21.—The Progressive Republican Leader, Lodge, on committee, which will select representatives to the peace conference, was completed today. The committee was organized by Senator George H. Dyer, of Indiana, and includes Messrs. Lodge, of Ohio, and Clegg, of Oregon, who will represent the progressive element.

OFF FOR NEW ORLEANS

Handley-Page, Plane on Trip From Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—The big Handley-Page airplane, under command of Capt. Dunning, and carrying four passengers, including the aviator, left for New Orleans today. The machine has been several weeks undergoing repairs.

MANY PLANS CHANGED

Pershing Abandons Projected Visit to England.

Paris, May 21.—(Havas)—In addition to the abandonment of the projected trip to England of Gen. Pershing, several other plans of the American peace mission, according to reports, have given up the idea of a return to America in the near future.

BANDITS ROB BANK

Throw Cashier in Coal Bin and Get Away With \$10,000.

Chicago, May 21.—Five bandits today entered the private bank of Baker & Co., 111 N. Dearborn, and threw the cashier, Charles Baker, into a coal bin, and looted the bank of \$10,000. They escaped in an automobile.

1,000 REACH ATLANTA

Lieut. Blanton, of Selma, Among Those Returning With Eighty-Second.

Atlanta, May 21.—Over 1,000 returning soldiers of the Eighty-second division, of which about 800 were of the 32nd regiment, arrived last night at Camp Gordon. Among them were Lieut. C. Blanton, of Selma, Ala., and many other Alabamians and Georgians.

ONLY TWO DEFINITE BIDS

For Construction of Two Naval Dredges.

Washington, May 21.—Only two definite bids were received by the navy department today for the construction of two naval dredges, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1916. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company offered to build two in forty months for \$21,000,000, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation one in forty months for \$22,000,000.

Thousands of persons who crowded the decks of ships in the harbor and vantage points on the water front, were disappointed at the failure to start today. Commander Read is confident the engine trouble is not important and that it will be remedied in time to begin the flight to Lisbon at daybreak tomorrow.

Crowds of souvenir hunters who tried to get pieces of the NC-2, the flagship of the flight, which is moored in the harbor here, made it necessary for the naval authorities to issue orders that the ship be guarded day and night.

Chief Division Among Teutons Is Over Provision for Surrender of the Former Emperor.

Rantzau Opposes Delivery of William Hohenzollern to Court of Justice.

Berlin, May 21.—(Exclusive Cable to U. N. S. From London Daily Express).—Some of the cooler-headed members of the German cabinet now have signed the peace treaty. If slight concessions are made, the majority of the cabinet, backed by the national assembly, is opposed to signing.

The chief division is over the clause providing for the surrender of the former emperor. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, opposes the emperor's surrender.

President Ebert and Premier Scheidemann are possibly willing to remove him as a possible monarchical competitor.

Germany Suggests a Committee. Amsterdam, May 21.—Germany, in her reply to the allied peace treaty proposals, suggests the creation of a German and allied committee, with a president from a neutral country, to assess damages and settle on economic questions, says the Tagblatt.

Woman's Rights Measure, Before Congress for 40 Years, Taken Up Today.

PASSAGE ASSURED

New Senators Bring in Necessary Votes to Make the Needed Two-Thirds.

Washington, May 21.—(A. P.)—The woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution was passed today by the house after less than three hours debate.

The vote was 304 to 89, or 42 more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The resolution now goes to the senate, where supporters plan to urge speedy action. Final enactment of the amendment is expected to be completed by the senate before the summer recess.

Champion Clark was given a long ovation from both sides of the chamber when he spoke in favor of the amendment.

"I do not believe that woman suffrage is going to precipitate the millennium," the former speaker said, "nor do I believe it is going to change the American institutions to such an extent as some of its opponents believe it will. I believe that my wife and daughter are as fit to vote as any man, and I would be ashamed to raise a daughter that wasn't."

Representative Mann, who has engineered the present drive for suffrage, spoke next.

Washington, May 21.—(A. P.)—The woman suffrage amendment, before congress more than forty years, was taken up in the house today as the first real work of the extra session. Four hours of debate followed, and the resolution before adjournment was passed.

The resolution is the historic Susan B. Anthony draft, proposing submission to the states of an equal franchise amendment to the Constitution. It was adopted by the last house 274 to 136 on Jan. 10, 1918, but twice failed in the senate, first by two votes and then by one.

Representative Mondell, floor leader, republican party in the house, promised that the resolution providing for the amendment would be passed in the house today and suffrage leaders were confident that it would be passed before the end of the week. Under the amendment, each vote of a representative would count for two votes and then by one.

Wilson's Uge a Great Aid.

Suffrage leaders have been active during the interim of congress and they declare that for the first time since the fight for suffrage was started, success is absolutely assured.

In the senate, where the suffrage resolution has twice before been defeated, suffrage leaders declared they were confident that the amendment would be passed. New senators have changed the complexion of the senate and according to suffrage leaders the amendment will be passed.

Timeless Woman Workers

Correcting an error, they are still the hunting ground of timeless woman workers, who now are known by every senator and representative. One leader has been neglected by the parent sentiment of the majority when he said: "Let's pass it and get these women. If you are for suffrage, let's pass it and get these women. If you are against them, they are after you every minute until they convert you."

Evidence of the thoroughness of the suffrage workers began in the fact that there were twelve senators who were pledged to introduce the resolution providing for the suffrage amendment in the senate.

Debate Ends at 5 p.m.

Washington, May 21.—Conclusion of the equal suffrage constitutional amendment debate in the house today was marked by a vote immediately afterwards.

In calling up the resolution, Representative Mann, republican, of Illinois, declared that the amendment would extend the time for debate to 5 o'clock, and that the amendment would be passed.

War Proved Woman's Equality.

"If this war has shown us anything, it has shown us that woman is equal to man," said Mr. Little. "When our boys were away from the girls and women left their social duties, it was not until they were in the front lines that we realized that woman is equal to man."

Representative Kitchin, democrat of North Carolina, criticized the amendment, declaring that the amendment would give women the right to vote in the election of the president and vice president.

Representative Clark, democrat of Florida, moved to amend the resolution so that it would not become effective until the states within seven years ratified the states within seven years.

Reviews Kansas Conditions

Representative Little, democrat of Kansas, opened the debate for the amendment with a review of conditions in Kansas under equal suffrage.

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Representative Clark, democrat of Florida, moved to amend the resolution so that it would not become effective until the states within seven years ratified the states within seven years.

Represents Republican Opponent

Representative Focht of Pennsylvania, was the first republican to speak against the resolution, declaring that "deep down in his heart no man from New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio" favored it.

Representative Baker, democrat of California, speaking in support of the measure, predicted not only that it would be passed in the house but that the senate would pass it within a few days.

Former Speaker Champ Clark spoke in favor of the resolution. When he arose he was accorded an ovation by democrats and republicans alike. The members rising in their seats and cheering for several minutes. He urged the passage of the measure as the first step toward the realization of the dream of the fathers.

"There has been a great deal of talk about the influence of the president on the senate," said Mr. Little. "I have not been up to date. But I realize what an influence he has, and I think it would be a matter of pride to give American citizens the right to vote in the election of the president and vice president."

THURSDAY FIXED AS DAY

Germany's Reply, Says Berlin, is Ready for Presentation.

Copenhagen, May 21.—The German reply to the allied peace treaty proposals was expected to be presented today at the four o'clock session, said a Berlin dispatch today.

Germany's reply, says Berlin, is ready for presentation.

Head of Enemy Delegation Says Notes Can't Be Completed by Thursday.

Cabinet Authorizes Statement That Germany Declines to Sign Terms Spelling Dishonor for Unborn Generations as Well as Nation at Present.

Paris, May 21.—(A. P.)—Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation has asked an extension of time for Germany to present her reply regarding the peace terms. The count stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p.m. Thursday, when the time limit is up. It is believed, says the Havas agency, that the request for the extension will be granted.

The note says the Germans desire more time to study a number of questions in the treaty which they have not yet had an opportunity to examine. There is no official intimation regarding the decision of the allied and associated powers on the request.

Cabinet Gives Out Statement.

Berlin, Tuesday, May 20.—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in proposing such demands."

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the entente powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing, of Nov 5, 1918."

"In it the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente governments after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."

Accepted Wilson's Points.

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms."

No Clue as to Contents of Reply.

Berlin, Monday, May 19.—(A. P.)—Diligent inquiry in official quarters and in political circles up until 4 o'clock tonight failed to reveal any clue as to the nature of contents of the German reply to be presented at Versailles Thursday. The peace commission of the national assembly, with the cabinet at 6 o'clock this evening, the session being under guard and held in strictest secrecy. Even members of parliament not belonging to the government today announced forecasts of the German reply sent out by several foreign correspondents were wholly without foundation and were based on individual conjectures.

Such comment as it was possible to adduce in official quarters permits the inference that the German reply will basically underwrite the contradiction of the terms of peace and the program which it will be said, was accepted in good faith by both parties as a basis for negotiations.

The German peace mission at Versailles will in the course of the next few days transmit a series of important notes dealing with the issues involved in the peace conference. In Alsace-Lorraine and occupied territory the size of the indemnity, the manner of its payment, German private property in hostile countries, and the rights of labor.

"We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program."

America's Duty to Step In.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so. In no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have no part in the peace conference at President Wilson's fourteen points."

"That is our demand, to which we are not prepared to budge. For this we are confident that the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message to congress of Dec. 8, 1918, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the cabinet statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passage in the message in question:

"We must concentrate on the prosecution of the task of winning the war with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us the war is not only a struggle for the vindication of right, but a struggle for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose. For the sake of our own people, we are constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable character, and for the sake of our friends, the cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of the highest quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions."

FORMER POLICEMAN SENTENCED TO LIFE

PERNEY BAXTER MUST PAY PENALTY FOR MURDER.

Imbroski, of Ft. Oglethorpe, Year Ago.

Dalton, Ga., May 21.—(Special).—The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Baxter vs. The State, and Perney Baxter must serve a life sentence for the killing of Sergt. Imbroski, a soldier from Fort Oglethorpe.

The killing occurred here last year when a crowd of soldiers, who had been drinking, were in a local restaurant. The wife of the proprietor of the restaurant went for the police, and Baxter and Nelson answered the call. In the trouble which followed, Baxter shot and killed Imbroski, who was a cavalryman. In the hearing, Baxter and Nelson claimed that the officer shot in self-defense, the state insisting that the officer killed the soldier without just cause. Baxter was convicted of murder and recommended to the court's mercy, and was given a life sentence. Judge Tarver refused his motion for a new trial, and the decision has been affirmed by the supreme court.

FRIARS INVITED BACK

Oxford to Receive Members Expelled in Twelfth Century.

New York, May 21.—Dominican friars who went to Oxford university in the twelfth century and were expelled at the time of the Reformation are now being invited to return, according to Rev. Hugh Pope, superior of the English Dominicans.

Father Pope, who made the statement in the course of a lecture here before the Catholic Converts League, said the Dominicans hope to build a house at Oxford.

